



PLANNING, MONITORING & EVALUATION FORUM:

THE NDP FIVE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

What is the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan (1)

- The purpose of the NDP Five Year implementation plan is to:
 - Outline an indicative medium term roadmap, which will form the basis for developing five-year institutional plans that will guide the realisation of the NDP priorities over the remaining 10 years
 - Advance and guide medium term and short term planning that is responsive to the attainment of the NDP priorities during the period 2019-2024
 - Strengthen integrated planning through coordination and alignment of priorities across spheres of government.
 - Intergovernmental and interdepartmental planning is crucial to the realisation of government priorities and ultimately the vision for South Africa.
 - Ensure that all sectors of the society develop and implement sector plans that are aligned to the NDP, guided by a common planning approach.
- Sovernment sector plans that are in existence e.g. National Transport Master Plan (NATMAP) and National Water and Sanitation Master Plan, should be reviewed to be aligned to the 2019-24 NDP Five Year Implementation Plan.
- The NDP Five Year Implementation Plan is a country plan which include the contribution of government, private sector, labour and civil society towards the 2030 vision.
 - The MTSF (i.e. government's contribution to the NDP) will be informed by the NDP Five year Implementation Plan

What is the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan (2)

- > A participatory approach, including all stakeholders (government, private sector, labour and civil society) is envisaged in the development of the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan.
- ➤ Engagements and consultations with all stakeholders will be used to determine mechanisms to hold nongovernment stakeholders accountable for contributions to the national strategic vision.
- > The Budget Prioritisation Framework will be a mechanism to ensure that resources are allocated to priorities as provided through the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan.
- > NDP Five Year Implementation Plan will provide a national strategic direction for the country's development in the medium term period, considering the autonomy of the provincial and local governments to do their own planning.
- Align to spatial and economic reforms for development planning.

Where We are: Implementation of the NDP Between 2014 and 2019

- ➤ According to 2014-2016 MTSF mid-term review report:
 - South Africa was in a better place in 2017 than it was in 1994.
 - Progress made towards the NDP 2030 priorities across the economic services, social services, building a capable state and fostering active citizenry
 - Performance on NDP 2030 actions, which require cooperation across multiple departments, spheres of government or non-governmental stakeholders, shows poor implementation progress
 - Too many government priorities accorded equal weighting and status, and has yielded slow/poor implementation of the NDP
 - Resources are thinly spread given the current economic environment
 - Inadequate information systems in government to track progress towards the NDP 2030

Where We Are Going: Implementation of the NDP Between 2019 and 2024

Objectives of the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan

- > Enable the achievement of the NDP through five year building blocks
- > Outline results to which government, the private sector, labour and civil society must contribute
- Coordinate the harmonisation of the different levels of sector plans alignment and consistency
- Provide a basis for a monitoring framework to measure progress towards the achievement of the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan

Scope and Content of the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan

- Alignment of government planning to global development agendas
- Covers a five year time frame
- Will identify results for the country which contributes to the achievement of the NDP priorities
- > Allows for planning to reflect the linkages between sector policies, programmes and strategies
- > Will be informed by the contributions of all sectors and stakeholders

International Case studies

> The Analysis of six countries was done

- ➤ The **Chinese** government has started their NDP as a model for planning development in their country, dating from 1955 and currently in its 13th Five-Year Plan
- ➤ The **Malaysian** implementation of NDP Five Year programme began in 1970 as Vision 2020, currently implementing the 11th and final plan of government
- ➤ The **Ugandan** government's developmental plan started in 2007 as Vision 2040 currently implementing their 2nd Five-Year Plan
- ➤ The **Namibian** government started their Implementation of the National Development Plan Vision 2030 which started in 1997/98
- ➤ The **Rwandian** government adopted the national planning Vision 2020 which has the six priority pillars and three cross-cutting areas in 2000, revised in 2012
- ➤ The **Ethiopian** government adopted the national developmental planning Vision 2025 in 2009, which is implemented through three (3) five-year medium-term plans.

Good Practices from International Case Studies

- Uganda adopted a Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework, which provides for the overall development of long, medium and short term plans from the 30-year Vision up to Annual Work Plans and Budgets
- Namibia's current plan is implemented through four **integrated pillars** of sustainable development, which are Economic Progression, Social Transformation, Environmental Sustainability and Good Governance.
- The <u>Chinese</u> used the National Development and Land Reform Commission (NDRC) as a **central planning agency** in charge of executing the state's policies.
 - The current five (5) year plan that covers implementation ensures collaboration with the citizens in finishing the building of a moderately prosperous society.
 - Local government is extensively involved in the development of the plan.
 - Auditing offices play a role in overseeing implementation.
- Malaysia has implemented National Vision by breaking it down into blocks of 5 ten years of developmental phases with thematic areas and NDP goals.
 - > Their long-term plans are developed in terms of waves of development.
- Ethiopia has a comprehensive plan which consists of the **sector indicators and target** for the five-year period, which outlines the overarching objectives of the plan such as macroeconomic sector, productive sectors, economic infrastructure sectors and social sectors as well as, capacity building and good governance.
 - > The plan is approved by the council of ministers endorsed by Parliament.
 - In Ethiopia, the plan is supported by **high level political leadership** and public participation.
- In <u>Rwanda</u>, the government adopted the national planning Vision 2020, which has the six priority pillars and three crosscutting areas which informs the development of all sectors NDP Five Years Implementation Plan.
 - Political leadership, strong accountability and consequence management for non-performance and non-service delivery support Rwanda's plans. Their five-year plans are costed.

Process for the development of the NDP Five-Year Implementation Plan (1)

What will inform the development of the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) and
- Priorities outlined in the Manifesto of the Ruling Political Party forming the government after the general elections
- > 54 priorities of the NDP identified by the NPC
- Information from the MTSF mid-term review (2014-2016) and the 25 Year Review
- The MTSF 2014-2019 progress reports for the remaining period
- The report on the assessment of progress against the NDP
- Major global and local trends, as well as, main development challenges

Principles to Guide the Development of the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan

- Alignment to the vision and priorities of the NDP
- Alignment to international and regional development priorities
- Alignment to the National Spatial Development Framework
- Alignment to the Ruling Party's election manifesto
- > Inclusive participation of government and non-government stakeholders
- > Evidence-based and utilisation of key planning tools which assist in planning for development results
- Integration of cross-cutting sector policies and plans
- Standardisation of planning concepts

Process for the development of the NDP Five-Year Implementation Plan (2)

Steps in the development of the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan

- > Assessment of the current process for NDP implementation
- Progress to date on the implementation of NDP priorities
- What still needs to be achieved and how it will be achieved
- Challenges experienced and how they should be addressed
- Lessons learnt in the 2014-19 implementation period
- Findings from relevant government reviews and evaluations (including the 25 Year Review & MTSF mid-term review)
- > Transition from MTSF 2014 2019 to NDP Five Year Implementation Plan 2019 2024
- Pillars based on NDP chapters
- Priorities per pillar for achieving 2030 priorities
- Sequencing of priorities within each pillar
- Identify interventions aligned to priorities
- Identify areas that cut across pillars (e.g. gender, youth, job creation & IT)
- Drafting of the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan
- Securing endorsement and approval

Planning Logic of the NDP Five-Year Implementation Plan

- **≻** Pillars
- > Priorities within pillars
- > Areas that cut across priorities
- > Shared contracts (Lead institution and contributing institutions for priorities)
- The <u>Results Based Methodology</u> will form the basis for determining the interventions that are required to contribute to the achievement of the priorities within the themes/pillars
- > Government's collaboration with the private sector, labour and civil society is critical to determine each contributing role to the development agenda
- > Government's contribution to the will be monitored through a **monitoring framework (currently MTSF)** with relevant indicators and targets for government's five year administrative term
- > Contribution of government institutions in the different spheres will be provided through *commitment and alignment of institutional plans to*the priorities
- > Government planning reforms will be implemented to ensure that the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan is institutionalised
- > Private sector, labour and civil society must commit to contributing to the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan and establish processes to be monitored and be accountable for their contribution

Relationship between 2030 Vision & NDP Five-Year Implementation Plan

NDP GOALS

The developmental change the country envisages by 2030

Eliminate Income Poverty

Reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39 percent to zero.

Reduce Inequality

Reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39 percent to zero.

NDP PILLARS AND PRIORITIES

The results all sector's must contribute towards to realise the NDP Goals

Pillar 1: A Strong & Inclusive Economy

- Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.
- Raise per capita income from R50 000 in 2010 to R120 000 by 2030.
- Increase the share of national income of the bottom 40 percent from 6 percent to 10 percent.
- Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks.
- Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup.
- Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups.
- Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport.
- Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third.
- Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices.
- Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.

Pillar 2: Capabilities of South Africans

- Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 3 can read and write.
- Provide affordable access to quality health care while promoting health and wellbeing.
- Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes.
- Ensure household food and nutrition security.
- Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for the poor and other groups in need, such as children and people with disabilities.
- Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system.
- Broaden social cohesion and unity while redressing the inequities of the past.

Pillar 3: Capable State

- Realise a developmental, capable and ethical state
- Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration and human rights, that treats citizens with dignity.

Pillar 1: A Strong & Inclusive Economy

2019-2024 NDP FIVE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION

PLAN

NDP FIVE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: PILLAR 1 PRIORITIES

The interventions that will be implemented between 2019 and 2024 to contribute towards the realisation of the Pillar 1 NDP Priorities

Pillar 2: Capabilities of South Africans

NDP FIVE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

PILLAR 2 PRIORITIES

The interventions that will be implemented between 2019 and 2024 to contribute towards the realisation of the Pillar 2 NDP Priorities

Pillar 3: Capable State

NDP FIVE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

PILLAR 3 PRIORITIES

The interventions that will be implemented between 2019 and 2024 to contribute towards the realisation of the Pillar 3 NDP Priorities

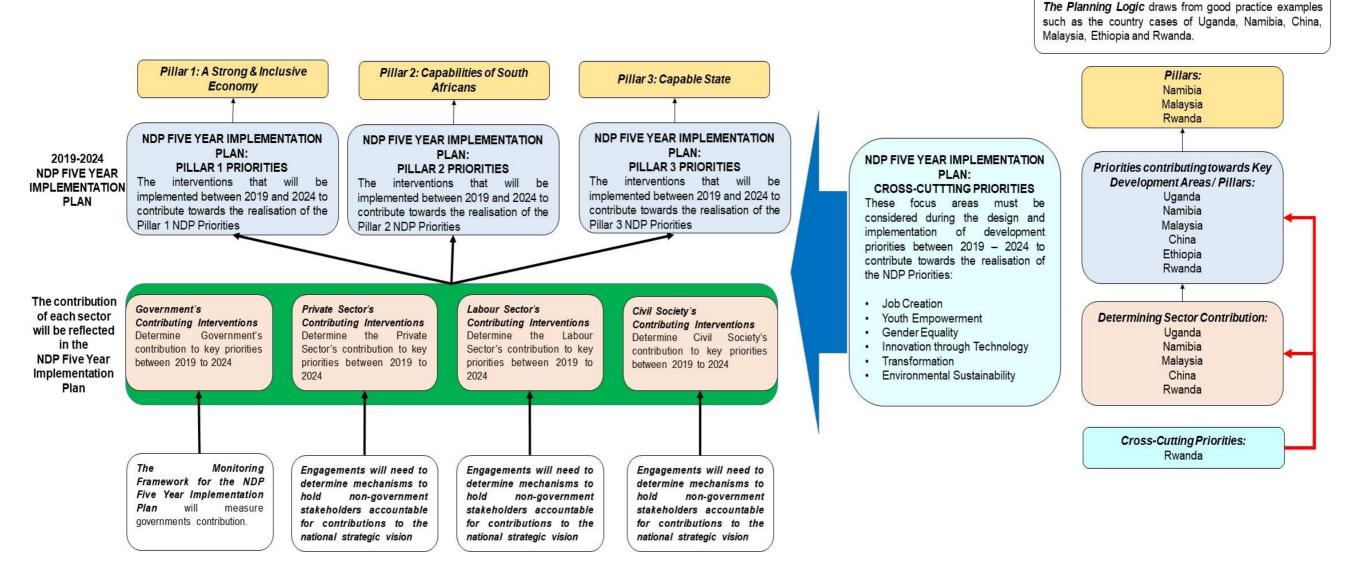
The contribution of each sector will be reflected in the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan

Government's
 Contributing Results
 Determine Government's
 contribution to key
 priorities between 2019 to

2024

- Private Sector's Contributing Results
 Determine the Private Sector's contribution to key priorities between 2019 to 2024
- Labour Sector's
 Contributing Results
 Determine the Labour
 Sector's contribution to
 key priorities between
 2019 to 2024
- Civil Society's
 Contributing Results
 Determine Civil Society's
 contribution to key priorities
 between 2019 to 2024

NDP Five Year Implementation Plan and Contributing Sectors



Institutionalisation of Planning

LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	South Africa's plan towards achieving developmental aspirations by 2030
SPATIAL PLANS	Drive South Africa's broad spatial transformation agenda
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	
NDP FIVE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	 Critical 5-year building blocks towards the NDP Election manifesto directives Drives coordination of development effort Informs the Budget Prioritisation Framework
PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PLANS	Contextualising development priorities to address provincial and local sphere development challenges
SECTOR PLANS	Improve sector policy and implementation coherence across spheres of government towards national development results
GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY PLANNING	
STRATEGIC PLAN (Nat. and Prov.) INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS (Local Gov.)	 Reflects the institutional programmes which contribute towards government's medium term development priorities, and the realisation of the institutional mandates.
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN (Nat. and Prov.)	
SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (Local Gov.)	 Reflects the implementation of policies and programmes for a short term, and the resources that will be allocated to enable delivery.
ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN	 Reflects the annual operational activities required to implement the APPs / SDBIPs, and other operational deliverables to enable the management of an institution's progress towards the achievement of annual performance targets.
EMPLOYEE WORK PLAN	Reflects an employee's contribution towards the planned outputs and activities in the institutional planning documents.

Intergovernmental Planning models



Monitoring of the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan

- Need for a single monitoring and reporting system to track progress on the NDP Five-year Implementation Plan priorities, across government, private sector, labour and civil society organisation
- Monitoring government's contribution:
 - A monitoring framework (currently MTSF) should include the impacts, as well as, outcomes and related performance indicators and targets to measure government's progress against the Plan
 - All priorities for the five-year period will be articulated in institution's strategic and annual performance plans
 - Information collected on a quarterly basis must be analysed for decision making purposes
- Private sector, labour and civil society organisation must commit to processes for monitoring and accountability of their contribution to the NDP Five-year Implementation Plan priorities
- Stats SA data could be used to assess progress made by government and non-government sectors

Communication Strategy

- The draft and final NDP Five Year Implementation Plan will be shared with national, provincial and local government through the existing planning and monitoring forums.
- ➤ The DPME will also communicate the draft and final NDP Five Year Implementation Plan through existing partnerships with private sector, labour and civil society.

Way Forward

- > Consultation with internal and external stakeholders
- Develop the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan
- > Approval of the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan
- ➤ Institutionalisation of the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan

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